REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,255.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Three Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
DELHI	G. Lee	2128	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southamp'on.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	4'0	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
JEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Pockley, will be despatched, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Ball, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 17th July 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug: 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Alexandria	£32 0	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£ 7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo,

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MEN. ZALEH, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, by order of Hajee Abdoolla Noormahomed.

A B 69 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex "Atlantic King."
H A S S 124 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22rd July 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, books, wearing apparel, plants, &c., on the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the premises occupied by the Girgaum Police Court.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing precisely at 12 o'clock noon sell by Public Auction at his residence, Girgaum Back Road, the household furniture, &c., of the late James Frost, Esq., the same comprising glasware, porcelainware, plated cruet stand, bread basket, knives and forks and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, consisting of round, camp, dressing and writing tables, chiffoniers, sideboard, cupboard, reclining couch, wardrobes, glass bookcase, teapoy, clothes basket, arm and without arm chairs, mirrors, China trunk, English 8 day clock, camp-cot, bookshelves, rocking and easy chairs, theodolite, flutes, mathematical instruments, mahogany dressing table with glass, chinese and e ochrom furniture and utensils, reading books, wearing apparel, garden plants in China and earthen pots, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bhendy Bazaar, otherwise called Parell Road.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Marwaree Nathu Cutcha s, Sutia Asse, Goomaa Joga, Budru Moolla, trading under the name of Nathu Cutchara and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramjee Jeemajee Patell Foodaay in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25 h day of May 1874, all that piece of Fazundarye ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh ur, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 36, containing by admeasurement 42 feet in breadth and 87½ feet in length or thereabout, and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the public property, on the North by the house of Mulung Esmaee, and on the South by the house of Narayon Hummuntrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, next the 26th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 Bales Grey shirtings.
10 Cases white ground Prints 52 yards.
On account and at the risk of Peroshaw Bomanji.
4 Cases Ball Thread.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Naronjee Sewjee—20 cases red ground prints.

SALE OF FRESH GILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Black well just landed ex S.S. "Menaiah."

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Durham mustard, white wine vinegar, assorted tart fruits, candied peel, currants, real Yarmouth bloaters, soups, Oxford and Bologna sausages, Worcester sauce, mushroom and walnut, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, salad oil, assorted essences, malt vinegar tapioca, assorted jams and marmalade, potted meat, Milton oysters, red herrings, fresh herring, Jordan almond, herrings a-la-sardines, asparagus, mu hroom, vegetables, crystalized fruit, limocatelle, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish Bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese.

Also an invoice of Napoleon Price & Co.'s & Dr. Winn's superior toilet and nursery powder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares at the Albian Place, Byculla.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Albian Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

Full particulars whereof will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Blackwood carved household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first class English built Dog Cart, 2 Best Black Australian Horses, very handsome and young &c., at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adawlut.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon the valuable and handsome household furniture, Dog Cart, H rses, &c. of F. Masotte, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will shortly appear, Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifest, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, ONE NIGHT MORE!

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS,

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ,

assisted by

MR. H. ROGERS,

and a full Company, will give their second Dramatic Performance at the above Theatre on

SATURDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY, 1875.

COMEDY, OPERETTA, AND BALLET.

P. M.	
9 0	Comedy ..... Delicate Ground
10 0	Operetta ..... Swiss Cottage.
10 45	Ballet ..... Love in a Tub.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.

Plan of Dress Circle at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—In the ABSENCE of our MR. WILLIAM J. KER, we have authorised MR. CHARLES MACDONALD or Mr. EDWARD MILLER to SIGN our and FIRM per procuration.

HENRY DODS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1875.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE polling for 32 Members of the Municipal Corporation to be elected by Rate-payers will be held at the places already notified on MONDAY, the 26th instant, commencing at 9 A.M. and closing at 6 P.M. Under amended arrangements the following will be the Polling Offices:—

Wards No. 1 and 7.—Polling place, Municipal Offices—Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Sorabsam Nanjy-n.
Wards No. 2 and 4.—Polling place, Arthur Crawford Markets —Mr. R. P. Brunton and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.
Wards No. 3, 5 and 6.—Polling place, Girgaum Police Court —Mr. W. B. Fellows and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.
Ward No. 8.—Polling place, Mazagon Police Court—Mr. H. W. Barrow.
Ward No. 9.—Polling place, Parell Police Station—Mr. Framjee D. Badhurjee.
Ward No. 10.—Polling place, Mahim Custom House—Mr. John Hewson.

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd July 1875.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Pink Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU. with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Grey Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Light Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Light Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Dark Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Medium Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White and Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black and Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,

8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Re. 1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1 0
Cholera Belts	„ 2 4

The usual whol sale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask	Rs. 15 and „ 25 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting purposes	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7 0
Barnard's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chlor-lum Liquid ditto	„ 2 0
Wholesale discount on quantities.	

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey Cape HORSES for Rs. 1,200. One of the Horse is fully worth Rs. 900. Apply "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. H. Maclaran, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

33, NEW WEINSTEIGE, STUTTGART, GERMANY.

MISS TRINKS and MISS MEYER having a few vacancies for Pupils, will be glad to receive the DAUGHTERS of Officers serving in India, to whom they can offer a comfortable and happy Home, combined with all the advantages of a good Education.

The Pupils take lessons in Music and Drawing at the Conservatorium from the best Masters.

Miss T. & M. have already under their care children whose parents are in Bombay, to whom they can refer to them for further particulars. References in England also given.

Terms—From £30 to £70 per annum, according to age.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th June.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM YAPP, ESQUIRE DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM YAPP, late of the Laurels Leominster, in the county of Hereford, Gentleman, deceased, who died at the Laurels Leominster aforesaid on the 28th day of November 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 8th day of July 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER CRAIGIE, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co., are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1875, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that after the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Estate of the said deceased to MARY HARRIS YAPP, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,

Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revis on has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,0 0, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 3 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.	Rs.	a.	p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	39	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Rugs, fitted complete	58 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Mexino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Warm Suits	33 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Rugs, all sizes	6 0	Do. Hose Pipe	1-8 to 6 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Pyjamas	3 0	Travelling Bags	3-8 to 4 8	Courier do	12 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Cardingan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 15 0
White	4 8	Shawls	3 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	2 to 2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	3 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8	Long Rugs	8 to each	Travelling do	1 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Mauds	10 to 15 0	English Feather do.	7 8
Spun Silk do.	11	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Do. Hose Heir do.	6 0
Gents' Under Vests	3 8 to 6 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Cork Mattresses	13 8	Cork Mattresses	13 8
Gents' Cotton Socks	4 0	Hat and Boot Trunks	12-8 to 23 6	Hair Brushes and Combs	1 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Solid Leather do	29 0	Cotton do.	15 0
Worm do.	15 8	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Ladies' Under Vests	6 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Waterproof Cloth	19 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Extra large do	24 0	60-Inch Drab Twill	1 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8	Champagne Baskets	35 0	Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
		Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
		Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12
				Canvas Clothes Lines	doz. 6 0
				Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND JULY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier than it opened, but the sales only reached 10,000 bales and prices on the spot were unchanged. To arrive Fully Good Fair Dhollera G. F. Clause June sailing was quoted at 5¾d. per lb. which shows a decline of ¼d. since the description was last quoted.

This morning's Market opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 11,000.

Yesterday's New York telegram reports Mid-Uplands on the spot ⅛ cent per lb. lower, futures unaltered. The day's receipts at the American ports were 600 bales against 800 bales last year, and the exports to Great Britain 300 bales against 3,000 last year.

The Coffee Market continues to advance, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being now quoted at 108s. per cwt. and Bombay Linseed is also 6d. per cwt. higher.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 105½. Bar Silver has declined again to 55 5/8d. per oz.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £348,000 to Calcutta, £24,000 to Madras, and £28,000 to Bombay; tenders on all three receiving 2/4 per cent. at 1s. 9|d. per rupee. This is quite a half per cent. higher than was expected here, but it is said to be owing to the whole amount having been taken up for the remittance of the loan lately raised in London for the Nizam's Government, and has therefore had little effect on Exchange. The Bank of Bengal, we hear by wire, have reduced their rates of discount to-day one per cent. all round, and this, coupled with the decline in Silver, will probably lead to easier rates for Sterling when the effect of the allotments of the Council draft has worn off. So far the only alteration has been an increase of 1/32d. in demand Bank bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s-9¼	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s-9d. 15-16 to 1-10	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s-9d. 15-16	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s-10d.	,,

On Calcutta a considerable business has been done to-day at 1/16d. discount for demand and ⅛d. discount for 60 days' sight. GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady but unchanged, say:—Fours, Rs. 102½ buyers; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¾ nominal; Fives and a half, Rs. 109 nominal.

SHARES have been irregular again to-day, and our quotation show a further general decline especially in Spinning and Weaving Scrip. There are still a considerable number of sellers and few buyers, the feeling about being unquestionably very uncertain.

COTTON is depressed and rates quite nominal, there being almost nothing doing on European account.

FREIGHTS are the same: £2 both by sail and steam.

PIECE GOODS are firm, but with no amount of business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
24,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
40,000	1,000	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	1,283
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,162xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I. & China	250
40,000	281	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	207	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	489

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
4,000	1,000	2 all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,201
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.s.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	750
162	2,000	all	15 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	20000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellasy	730
158	500	all	60 p.s.	Berar Company (New)	510
1,000	250	all	200 p.s.	Indian Press Co	303
1,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	75
400	1,500	all	35 p.s.	Carwar Co	850
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	80
500	1,000	all	125 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,500
602	308	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
350	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,200
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	350
200	500	all	100 p.s.	French Pres Co	401
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	350
3,125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	390
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	600
300	50	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	425
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,275
5000	5,000	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	1,500	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay United	1,010
2 400	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	140
250	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Calico Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,010
1,501	1,250	all	100 p.s.	Fleming S. W. Co	850
1,400	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	First Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	915
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,010
...	500	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	510
300	1,250	all	Nil.	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	50 p.s.	Oriental	600
250	500	250	60 p.c.	Prince of Wale Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	900
5000	1,000	250	31 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 7/8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	105 1/4	...	Do. New 5% Shares	120
...	£20	65 7/8	3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13/4	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,110
...	£18	19 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	17,500	1500	100 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,735
1,000	5	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	22 pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	150
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld	99
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co	335
1,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vlegas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	98	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" JULY 19TH.

THIS market is still under the now-getting very old process of waiting for new opportunities for business and better times. As far as home advices go in the direction of money, they are better again, and commercial difficulties are apparently past the worst. But there are indications of less favourable harvest, and that means less life in general trade, however cereals may profit in foreign markets. Money is moderately abundant here, and at lower charges, although the Bank of Bengal has made no further reduction yet, seriously adverse to remitters, and only a little firmer towards the close. Government Paper is advancing slowly but steadily. There is a somewhat better feeling in the Share market, but scarcely more business doing generally as yet. Some new undertakings are talked of and a New Coal Co. has been launched, and already passed on to the premium stage for outsiders. It is a good direction for the employment of money as a first investor. The Freight market has been low for canal steamers. In Exports, wheat and seeds have been the chief items moving, and saltpetre also. Taking the good and the bad, the Indigo prospects of the season scarcely point to an average crop. Manufacture is now becoming very general. From Jessore, Krishnagore, and Dhanquliore, accounts are favourable. In Imports, the British Cotton Piece-Goods market continues to disappoint expectations. There has been no rally in demand, and prices must be quoted lower.

The Bank of Bengal weekly statement of accounts will be out likely publish to-day or to-morrow. There is, with reference to the interval since the last publication, a regret that the extent of actual demand on the Bank during that special time will not be seen. By this time, much of that demand, whatever its extent, will have been diverted to outside capitalists with the cheaper terms for accommodation at which they are open than those obtainable at the Bank. The difference is from two to three per cent.; loans are now readily obtainable in the bazaar on Government Paper at four per cent., and, as pointing very significantly to an accumulation of unemployed means again, some small extent of accommodation on Joint Stock Shares has been afforded, as yet only in special instances, at more favourable terms than obtainable from the Bank open to that class of business. That our Money markets should feel the influence of protracted trade inertia was only inevitable, but the distinction must be carefully drawn between new strength so derived, and fresh means added to a market under prosperous trade. It may be in fact what the influences now producing low charges for money do not arise from a stable basis. But, on the other hand, it may be also urged that tradeprospects hold out but little encouragement, that resources will be called upon even to a moderately full extent. Floods and other calamities, and less favourable grain harvest prospects generally in both Europe and America, must lead to prejudicial influences on trade. There may be a large cotton crop, but with food costing more, there will be less money for other items of domestic economy. Looking forward to the exports from this country apart from grain, it is probable they will, during the next six months, be at a lower range than the comparative months of last year. The prospect is discouraging for the capitalist, and the very cheap funds be can lay down in this market. As to the Bank of Bengal rates, and the prevailing expectations that they will be reduced next Thursday, it has been shown that the higher terms charged by the Bank have only been especially supported. The new loan, and the last opium sale, were the special circumstances. There is of course always behind-hand, the Treasury balances, to be run down; the cost of money is not wanted to be lowered.

I abridge on Monday's remarks at this time—described by an old and popular editor of the *Friend of India*, as the dyspeptic term of the year—at the low point nearly of last week. If anything, buyers may look for a slight advantage. The Import trade depression has been more prolonged than expected, and with a consequent diminished demand for bills. On the other hand the requirements of sellers have not been less, if they have not been more, and that may lend support to rates later on. 1-9¾ to 1-9 15/16 per rupee for Bank Bills at six months' sight may now be quoted. Three months' sight from 1-9¾ to 1-9 11/16, and on demand from 1-9 5/16 to 1-9¾ per rupee. First class six months' sight Credits 1-10 and Documents bills 1-10¼.

On *France*, 2/- to 2-2¼ per rupee for three months' sight Bank Bills.

On *China*, 224 rupees per $100 at 30 days' sight.

On *Mauritius*, 52½ cent. per rupee at 60 days' sight.

On *Bourbon* 275/. per 100 rupees at 60 days' sight.

On *Bombay*, par for on-demand Bank Bills, and Rs. 99-12 for sixty days' sight.

Government Paper is firmer at higher prices, and the prospects of the market are decidedly for a further advance. In support of this view, money is now at a low cost in the open market, and is likely to be lower at the Bank of Bengal. Dull trade generally is leading to temporary investments, and speculation has resumed. Accommodation can now be had readily at four per cent, and in some instances under that figure. The Sbrofis and Marwarrees generally have been considerable purchasers during the week, and a large business has been done. The course of prices has been from 102 to 102-4 to 102-6 for Fours-Four-and-a half of 1872 at 103 to 103-4, and Five-and a half from 108-14 to 109-2.

In the Share market there is more confidence and with cheaper accommodation opening out, although as yet to a limited extent only there is rather more business doing. A new coal undertaking, the Burrakur Coal Co., Capital Rs. 1,50,000 has found ready place and the Rs. 100 Scrip is already selling at Rs. 10 premium. Tea prospects are excellent. Jute shares are somewhat stronger, under some improvement in market prospects of manufacture.

Bank Shares.—Bank of Bengal have sold from 1,395 to 1,400 ex-dividend. Agra Bank at 92 and 94. National Bank at 118 and 117. Punjab Bank at 75.

Railway Stock.—East India at Rs. 266 per £20, and offering. Oudh and Rohilkund at 125 per £10.

Coal Concerns.—Burrakur Coal Co. at 107 to 110. New Beerbhoom at Rs 100 for time.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Great Eastern Hotel at 162-8 ex-dividend. Bally Paper Mills at 80. Calcutta Central Press at 58.

Spinning Mills.—Barnagore Jute 98 to 96. Budge-Budge Jute at 64. Calcutta Jute 98 to 102. Howrah Mills 30 to 32 discount. Oriental Jute 71. Bowreah Cotton 80. Goosery Cotton 225.

Tea Shares.—Assam 525. Bengal 97. Bishnauth contributory 100 to 102. Chandypore 675. Debing 61. Dmrung 81-4. East India 84-8 and 85. Eastern Cachar 185. Holta 125. Kurseong and Darjeeling 106. Monacherra contributory 81-8. Singell 135. Upper Assam 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain H. Mirby, sailed yesterday for Coast & Calcutta, with a general cargo & six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. COCONADA, 546 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, July 3rd and Aden July 14th, with a general cargo and five deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy South West Monsoon the whole way.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Coconada (s)	Morris	Zanzibar, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Edward Percy	Nelson	Calcutta.
	Rajpootana (s)	Mirby	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
18	George Gilroy	Ferguson ..... Liverpool 24th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
18	Satara (s)	....
	Himalaya (s)	....
	Mirzapore	....
	Saint Mosan	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
19	Pekin (s)	.... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
17	Patna (s)	..... Bombay.
18	Sultan (s)	..... Calcutta.
19	Decean (s)	..... Southampton.
	Baghdad (s)	..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 2 casks hardware, Abdoollhy Dawoodkhan.
Zerlino s, 6 cases cast steel & 15 rolls lead, Hyderally Casumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 1 case cheese, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 2 cases cheese, 32 cases wine, and 15 cases vermouth, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 15 cases curacao, Jules Siegfried and Co; 50 cases brandy Bejonee Eduljee Mistry; 151 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 45 bales cotton, Pestonjee Byramjee; 40 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 49 bales cotton, Heerrool Chimonjum.
Vixen (s), 45 bales wool, B I S N Co; 75 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmeedass and Co.
Parana (s), 800 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kurrachee (s), 10 bales hides, Abdool Russool Aladin; 5 bales woollen rugs, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 49 boxes silver coins, the C M Bank of I L and China.
India (s), 3 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 10 packages silk, Hajee Zamall Abadeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat (s), 18 cwts cumbay stone, Puttabhoy Ameebhoy; 121 cwts curriake seed, and 73 cwts Sesa seed, Goolam Hoosein John Mahomed; 36 bales twist and 90 bales cotton, Cunrimbhoy Ebram; 3 bales cotton and 73 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 3 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 191 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 3 bundles E tecth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat (s), 17½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 10 chests opium, Seerecram Dowlutram.

HIGH COURT—23RD JULY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

462-62—Janardhun and Ghanshibhoy—Manajee Dorabjee v The B B and C I Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposals.

744-72—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Purshotamdas Vullubdas—Hearn, Cleveland and Leewarner.
319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhuchoobhoy Premchund v L A Blaeveek—Chalk and Turner.
478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Sarstedtan v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeal for hearing and final dispos 1.

406-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Morarjee Gocouldass S and W Co v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia N—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Crespie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cowrjee Framjee and others—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Khapoorjee and Thacurdass—M B Barbhaya.—Part heard.
557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—P V Kirtikar.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrav Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.
167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leonie Jahier Janardhun and O.
703-73—Hearn, Cleve'and and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Ambrose—Crespie, Lynch and Owen.
459-74—In person—Balloo v Ahadoo v Kesow Govind and others Jagardhun and Ghaudhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

135-75—Jefferson and Payne—Baijnath Suroopram v Labhchund Shewdass Damsne and others—Lynch and Tobin.
138-75—P Kavrasjee—Goolum Ally Suchoo and another v Fazulla Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
139-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Frederick Cooper Macfarlane and Skipper.
140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cooverjee Jewanjee Gundar—A Framjee.
144-75—Gunny Jairamgur—M B Barbhaya.
145-75—M B Barbhaya—Gopalghir Jairamgeer v Soontuugeer Jairamgeer and others—M M Munshi.
147-75—Fletcher and Smith—R Crawford Antrobus v Heerjeebhoy Jamal—Macfarlane and Skipser.
149-75—Crespie, Lynch and Owen—N Pestonjee Gundar v J Hormusjee Gundar and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-75—M M Munshi—Muddongeer Jairamgir and others v Gunny Jairamgur—M B Barbhaya.
152-75—Chalk and Turner—Doosibai widow v Jugjeevundass Gangjee—Prescot and Winter.
153-75—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Tribhoovundass Nathubhoy v W G Pedder Esq—Crawford and Bovey.
154-75—Chalk and Turner—Shewbhunker Sadasewett v Purshotum Chintaman and others—Lynch and Tobin.
155-75—M B Barbhaya—Gopalgur Jairamgur v Mancorbai widow—Shapurjee and Thackurdass.
164-75—Lynch and Tobin—Harrot Odwell v The Indian Life Assurance Company Limited.
166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorung Crustnajee v Henry Gamble, Arthur Remington, Hore and Langley.
170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dyabhai Tribhowandass v Hagrabai widow, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.
Pigan, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Murphy, Lieut. Bombay 18th Regt. on leave from Poona.
Thompson, Colonel, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Smalley, Captain, Madras 19th Regt N I, to j in, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st July 1875.

G G O No 805 of 1874—Officers Comdg British Regts and Batteries of H A are reminded that their annual requisitions for Regtl. Necessaries must be submitted in triplicate, and they are enjoined to be particularly careful that they are so despatched.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments and transfer:—

1st Grenadier, N I—Lieut-Col R F Williams, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Cond, and Major J Drummond, Offg Wing Officer 25th N L I, to be Wing Officer in succession to Lieut-Col Thorp, transferred to the 26th N I.

26th Regt N I.—Lieut-Col S J Thorp, 2nd in Comd, 1st Grenadier N I, to be Second in Comd.

With reference to G G O No 534, 13th inst, Major Beasley, Offg Assist Adjt Genl is posted to the Northern Division.

Referring to G G O No 805 of the 3rd April last, the appointment of Lieut-Col Cochrane to command the Decolaee Depot had effect from the 1st inst.

Lieut-Col W Beauvoir, 2nd in Comd, 21st N I, officiated as Comdt in addition to his own duties from the 22nd June 1875.

Lieut G G Nicholetts, 2nd Wing Adjutn, 5th N I, officiated as Gr-Mr, in addition to his own duties, from the 2nd to the 7th June 1875.

The supernumerated officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence:—

Royal Artly—Lieut J S S Barker, A Battly 19th Bde, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major W T Mills, Wing Officer, offg 2nd in comd, 30th N I, to Kurrachee, from 4th July to 3rd August 1875, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj W Tanner, to Poona, for one month, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Surg D M Davidson, to remain in England, from 21st May to 26th Nov 1875, on medical certificate.

Surgeon W R Wall, to England, from date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of H E the C-in-C in India.

Ordnance Dept—Conductor P Nelson, to Kurrachee, for one month, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt S H Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

In continuation of the General Order, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2, 4th January 1875:—

Lt-Col W A Glasspoole, S C, ordinary pension £292, annuity £232-18, to be paid in England, retired on 12th July 1875.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified:—

Capt J M Heath, Capt W H Yates, and Lieut-Col L M Davies.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified:—

Surg Major W A Shepherd, 4 months and Lieut H F Young, 2 months.

Conductor C Bather, Barrack Department, Warrant Officer, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Rev F A Goodwin, Missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, Kurrachee.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C W H Seaby, Cantonment Magistrate and ex-officio Asst to the Resident at Aden, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, under the Section 37 of Act X of 1872, within the whole Settlement of Aden.

Messrs G P Cooper and W Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Senior Magistrate of Police on the 16th July 1875, in the afternoon.

Mr H Ba ty resumed charge of the office of Extra Asst Judge and Sessions Judge in Khandeish on the 10th inst, before office hours.

Nana Moroji, Esq, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year, in succession to Dr Narayen Daji, deceased.

Maj F F Ross to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee during the absence of Lt-Col Wallace, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Sinclair has been appointed to act as Second Asst Colr of Ahmednuggur from the 17th ult.

Capt G C Saunders, Asst Supdt, Southern Mahratta Country, Rev Survey, has been appointed to act for Mr R E H Light, in charge of the Photozincographic Office at Poona, until further orders.

Messrs A W Crawley-Fovvy and G G Turner acted as First and Second Asst Collrs of Surat respectively from 12th to 30th April 1875, both days inclusive, and from 6th to 14th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr G G Turner acted also as First Asst Collr of Surat from 25th May to 6th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr G G Turner acted as Second Asst Collr of Surat from 7th Nov to 20th Dec 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr G C Wilkinson, C S, pass d an examination in the Marathi language on the 15th inst.

Mr I Dracup, Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, having resumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the 14th April last, viz, from 1st to 13th July 1875, both days inclusive, is cancelled.

Mr J King, C S, was substantive pro tem T Lukdari settlement Officer from 23rd Dec 1874 to 28th June 1875 (inclusive, the date on which Mr Richey made over charge of his special duties at Baroda.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Barker, Actg Chief Clerk, Police Court, has passed an examination in Marathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Murphy, C S, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr J Young, Assist Engr, acted as Ex Engr, Ghar Division, from 7th April to 6th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr C S Ezbey, C E, and Capt J D Cruickshank, R E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Ex Engr, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1875.

Mr E K Reinold, Assist Engr, First Grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language with credit, according to the test prescribed in para. 1, Chapter D, Public Works Code.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

Mr H R Cooke, Asst Colr, Nasick, is allowed privilege leave of absence for ten days, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Rules, from the 31st instant or such date within the first fortnight of August next, as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut T E M Macpherson delivered over and Mr W J Holland received charge of the office of Asst Superintd of Police, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Mr J B Richey delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the office of Collr and Magistrate of Surat in the afternoon of the 16th inst.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Visit of the Prince of Wales.
Sir D Forsyth's Mission.
The P and O Company and their officers.
Wanted—An Intelligence Department for the Army.
Blunders in Lord Northbrook's Burmese Policy.

GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency—
Fall of rain in Bombay.
The European Hospital Endowment Fund.
The New Sheriff.
Important decision in the High Court: Toddy declared not a spirit.
Should our Local Civic Functionaries have an official Uniform?
Cumulative Voting.
The Municipal Elections.
Voting at the Municipal Elections.
Review.
The Private Soldier's life in India—I.
Col Phayre and his Critics.
The School for Colonel Daughters.
Why Infantry officers will not join the Native Cavalry.
The position of junior officers in the native army.
The tender of cargos at Bombay.
Sir Mungubdass Nathoobhoy and Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee on themselves.
Native Foreign Salaries.
The Clerical Gladiators.
More extraordinary Sports in Baroda.
The Suicide of Colonel Widdicome.
Calcutta money market.
James Mackenzie Maclean.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras—
Lady Hobart's Departure.
Burma—
What British Ambassadors are expected to do in Burma.
The Government of India's Policy towards Burma.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh—
Destruction of the Lalitpur and Jalaun bands of outlaws
Miscellaneous—
Official papers relating to the Burma Mission.

INDIAN NEWS LETTERS—
Rajcote.
Kurrachee.
Madras.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The mistake of paying equal salaries to Europeans and natives in India.
Cumulative voting at Elections.
The "Professional Etiquette" of the London Press and the Hon Mr Tucker.
Government Servants and the Press.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal——G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 p.m., and registered at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m., and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Wednesday and Saturday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PORTER—July 18th, at Chuprah, the wife of George E. Porter, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CASE—OLIVER—July 12th, at St James' Church, Anarkullie, by the Rev. Ansell Jones, Middleton Frederick Matten Case, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, to Theodora Sophia, third daughter of Captain Oliver, D. F. W., Nowshera.

RICHARDSON—HUSBAND—July 20th, at Tellicherry, by the Rev. V. G. Hubbard, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev F. Bower, C. M. S., Frederick G. Richardson, Esq., Fort Manel, Travancore, to Caroline Husband, third daughter of the late Reverend C. Stubbard, S. P. G.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

INNASI—July 15th, at his Station, Metupuitty, in the Trichinopoly District the Reverend C. Innasi, Native Missionary priest in the service of the S. P. G. F. P., greatly and deservedly lamented by his congregation and a large circle of relatives and friends.

LIGGAR—July 18th, at Black Town, Walter Edward, the infant son of Mr. T. A. D. Liggar, and grandson of Mr. J. , Coach, aged 1 month and 9 days, sincerely regretted.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other REMITTANCES, sent

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

LAHORE, 22ND JULY.

It is reported from Peshawur that there is a rumour that the Ameer of Cabul is about to send troops to Bajour and Dhair.

MR. SHAW OF YARKAND.

It is stated that Mr. Shaw's return from Yarkand is delayed, because the roads are impassable with snow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXTENSIVE INUNDATIONS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, 22ND JULY.

In consequence of renewed rains inundations have taken place in the inland and western counties of England. Extensive damage has been done to the crops, of which despairing accounts are received from every side.

ARREST OF BANKRUPTS FOR FRAUD.

William and Alexander Collie have been arrested on a charge of fraud, and consigned to Newgate. The London and Westminster Bank are the prosecutors.

THE RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

Russia has abandoned the continuation of the Conference upon the Code of War at St. Peters burg.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND JULY.

The S.S. Geelong, with outward Indian Mails sailed from here to-day at 8 A.M. The Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed at the same hour. The S.S. Kashgar, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here at daylight on Sunday and the Zambesi, from Galle, arrived on Tuesday at 9-30 P.M.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4½d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94½

5 do. French Rents, 1872..... 105½

Bar Silver..... 55¾

The sum of £217,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Agra and Atalanta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 80. Fall of rain 2·10 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind S. Westerly. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 36 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd July, 7-30 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind equally. Ther. max. 80, min. 73. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·74. Fall of rain 2 inches 83 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind Among W. winds. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·79.

VIRGONDA, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1·91 inches.

DR. COMMINS, of Calcutta, one of the passengers on board the P. and O. s.s. Peshawur, which arrived in Bombay with the Overland Mails of the 2nd July on the afternoon of Tuesday last, died the same evening of sunstroke in the European General Hospital, where he was conveyed to on the arrival of the steamer.

THE appointment of Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee has not yet, we understand, been filled up, although six weeks have already passed since the office became vacant. The competitors are men well qualified for the post, and amidst such a host possibly the Government may find some difficulty in selecting the right man. It is better, however, that this should be the state of affairs, rather than that any one should be selected who has no claim to the post beyond what personal friendship or relationship may give him. There are rumours that favouritism of this sort may be successful, notwithstanding there are so many candidates who are duly qualified to perform the duties, but the Government will presumably not be influenced in this way, nor allow unfounded prejudices to lead to the rejection of a competent man.

A WRITER in the *World* hears that, for especial reasons, no attempt will be made to shake the evidence of the prosecutrix in the railway scandal case.

IN a free country, with free institutions, the *World* presumes it is next to impossible to check the gambling which prevails at some of the London clubs; but what is to be said when a man is "cleared" out of £30,000, as was the case a few days ago?

A TELEGRAM from the Hague, dated 28th June, intimates that intelligence from Acheen, dated June 22nd, says there is no change in the health of the troops. The mortality is not great, and cholera has almost disappeared. Good water has been obtained from Artesian wells.

THE city of Peshawur still continues to suffer very severely from small-pox. The last health report says that an epidemic, the nature of which is unknown, exists in a portion of Gogoo gaon; and that the death-rate of the afflicted quarter rose during the last recorded week to the abnormally high rate of 102 per mille per annum.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD A. G. MULLER died at Sterndale Lodge, Tulse-hill, on the 22nd June, aged seventy-three. He entered the Army in 1820, and served throughout the Burmese War, 1825-6, and during the rebellion in Canada in 1837. From November, 1838, to May, 1839, he acted as Judge Advocate at head-quarters in the trials of the rebel prisoners. Muller became Captain 1831, Colonel 1858, and Major-General 1868. He held for several years the post of Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

THE functions of the different officers in charge of Mulharrao are authoritatively explained by the *Madras Times* to be as follows:—"Dr. Seward is the political officer in charge, and through him the revenues assigned to the dethroned prince are expended; while Mr. Simpson, formerly of the Police, is the household intendant, or steward, and looks after the economy of the establishment. Dr. Harris is the ex-Gaekwar's physician, and takes medical charge of the pretty large party in and about Doveton House."

THE new Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir R. Garth, has been received in Calcutta with very marked expressions of pleasure at his appointment by his colleagues on the Bench and the Bar of the High Court. We read that besides the *soiree* held in his honour at the Hon'ble Mr. Markby's, the Bar gave him a dinner at the Bengal Club, and now the Vakeels of the High Court are going to give him an evening party at the house of the Hon'ble Juggoda Nund Mookerjee at Bhowanipore, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 9 P.M.

A TELEGRAM in the London *Times* of the 1st July conveys the important information that the Submarine Tunnel between France and England has proceeded so far towards a practical result that the Submarine Channel Tunnel Bill (*projet de loi*) has been adopted unanimously and without any material amendments by the Special Committee of the National Assembly, and the draught of M. Krantz's Report has been communicated to the Minister of Public Works previous to being lodged with the Questure before the end of the week.

THE following story is told about what the Sultan of Zanzibar said to the Archbishop of Canterbury when his Grace, with an eye to business, introduced the subject of missionaries in the course of a morning call. 'I trust,' said the Archbishop, 'that your Highness will not object to English missionaries having free access to your dominions?' 'Certainly not,' replied Seyyid Burghash, with profoundest gravity. 'I think that no obstacle should be placed in the way of so great a people as yours being brought to a knowledge of the true faith.'

THE Oriental Bank succeeded one day last week in obtaining a decree after several days' of Tellicherry of their case against Messrs. Baudry and Co. for Rs. 5,80,000. From a Madras paper we learn that Messrs. Baudry & Co.'s coffe works, Pillyloon, have been attached by and Oriental Bank; also the office. We understand that a petition has been put in against the attachment by Mr. Gantz on behalf of the French firm, Messrs. Raviot and Co. It appears, therefore, that the Bank's case *versus* Baudry and Co. which was concluded last week, has by no means seen the last of the fighting. Indeed, it is said the real hard work has yet to come.

MR. PLIMSOLL sent to the *Times* the following letter, "dated, House of Commons, June 29," on the unseaworthiness and overloading of British ships:—

Sir,—I enclose a page from a Return issued this morning, from which it appears that of the total number of vessels detained by the Board of Trade under the Act of 1875, for "alleged unseaworthiness," there were found seaworthy, 15, found unseaworthy, 464; survey pending, 18—totals stopped, 497. Forty-eight more were stopped for "alleged overloading," and the Return states that "in no instance in which the Act has been put in force has the allegation of overloading or improper loading been found groundless."

A CURIOUS example of the mistakes that may occur in newspaper sub-editing was given yesterday in the *Times of India*. Our contemporary published a series of paragraphs under the heading "After the mail left," and dated Brindisi, July 4. These paragraphs are all a week late, one of them being devoted to the summary of the opium debate which took place on the 26th June, or a whole week earlier than the date of the despatch of the paragraphs, and a full week *before*, not *after*, the English mails left London. The mistake is made all the more marked by the prominence which our contemporary gives to the old news, it being printed in large type in the telegraph column. Mr. Blanchard will be particularly interested in noticing the blunder.

THE following letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Arthur Arnold, on the latter's resigning the editorship of the *Echo*, is a pleasant proof of the cordial terms which exist between statesmen and men of literary ability:—"The Liberal Press of London is, in my opinion, by no means so redundant in healthy principle or vigorous action as to be able to dispense even tolerably with the aid of a newspaper so widely circulated and so honourably and ably conducted as the *Echo*. All must appreciate the grounds of your own proceeding in this matter, and I can only hope that after a suitable period of repose you may again, through some suitable organ, give your energies to the promotion of the public welfare."

It is said to have been definitely settled, though not as yet officially announced, that the annual return flitting from Simla to Calcutta will take place after the first week in October. The Viceroy will leave during the last week in September, and then the camp will gradually break up. The Secretariat offices are to be in full working order at the Presidency on the 1st of November. This somewhat early disruption is rendered necessary in order to admit of arrangements being made by which no inconvenience may be felt by the public in travelling over the East Indian and Siudh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, at a time when a very large increase of traffic may be expected from all parts of India to the Presidency, consequent on the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India and to his reception at Calcutta.

LADY HOBART has gone home feeling some disappointment, the *Madras Mail* says, at the cold manner in which her bereavement has been noticed by the Home authorities. The Marquis of Salisbury, immediately Lord Hobart's death was known, telegraphed to her Ladyship to say that he was commanded to convey the Queen's condolences; but his Lordship did not think it necessary to follow this up with a letter repeating Her Majesty's, and expressing the same sympathy. And it is possible her Ladyship may have felt that her late husband's successor in the Governorship of Madras, should have felt that an Aide-de-Camp of his Staff did not sufficiently represent the Government on the occasion of her departure from a land which has proved so cruel to her. Had the Government been in Madras she would have been accompanied on board the steamer by the Governor, and if His Excellency could not conveniently accompany Lady Hobart from the Neilgherries to Madras, the Chief Secretary should have been requested to do so on public grounds.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Budget*:—The Vienna papers report that the members of the Turco-Persian Commission appointed to settle the frontier between the two countries are unable to agree as to the district of Mohammera, which is claimed both by Turkey and by Persia. The Persians allege that under the last frontier treaty concluded at Erzeroum on the 20th of May, 1840, they have a right not only to the town of Mohammera, but also to the island of that name formed by the Tigris and the Persian river Karum. That island, however, no longer exists, as the Karum has for many years flowed in a different channel from that mentioned in the treaty. Notwithstanding this, Persia persists in her claim to the disputed territory, which covers an area of about seventy square miles. Turkey, on the other, declares her readiness to give up the town to Persia, but refuses to abandon the rest of the territory, on the ground that, as it is no longer an island, the treaty referred to cannot be regarded as applying to it. Both sides adhere obstinately to their view of the question, and it is believed that the matter will be brought before a court of arbitration to be composed of the representatives of the European Powers in the East.

THE legend of the blowing up of the Vengeur' stigmatised by Mr. Carlyle as the largest and most inspiring piece of *blague* manufactured for some centuries by any man or nation, is still a favourite subject with French artists, and representations of it are frequently to be seen in the windows of second-rate print shops. A provincial paper reports the death at Rheims of Joachim Beau, the last survivor of the Vengeur, who, it says, was 18 years of age at the time, and who, when the captain blew up his dismantled ship rather than surrender to the English, had the distinguished honour of being blown up with it, and the good luck of falling into the sea, after going up 20 metres, and without any other hurt than a broken arm. He was picked up, it adds, and retained as a prisoner till the Peace of Amiens. His funeral was attended by a brother of 98, a sister of 97, and a son of 78, the age of the deceased being 99. Some may be inclined to doubt whether Beau was ever in the Vengeur at all; but however this may be, it is surprising to find this story reproduced without comment in such papers as the *Debats* and the *Temps*, when it has been proved to the satisfaction of French investigators that the ship sank in the ordinary way, and that the captain and 200 of the crew gladly escaped in English boats.

THE *Cochin Argus* tells a curious story of Mr. Clarke, barrister-at law and Second Judge of the Appeal Court, Cochin. A witness had been summoned in a civil suit and failed to appear, whereupon Mr. Clarke, being strongly impressed with the belief that the man had been guilty of contempt of Court, got into a boat and started at once for Challacoody, a place about thirty or forty miles from Ernacollum, where the recalcitrant witness resided. On his arrival there, the man was examined by Mr. Clarke, and *volens volens* placed in the boat, and for the first time in his life, he had an aquatic excursion with an Appeal Court Judge from Challacoody to Ernacollum. Mr. Clarke and his prisoner made their appearance in Court. But, alas! to Mr. Clarke's intense horror and chagrin he found that his chase had been a wildgoose one—that he had, in fact, caught the wrong man!! The prisoner denied that the summons had ever been served on him. The peon who alleged that the summons had been served was called and he stated that the man before the Court was not the one on whom he had served the summons. He explained that the party at whose request the summons was issued had pointed out a person as the witness mentioned in the summons, and that he had served it on him. Mr. Clarke had therefore no other alternative but to apologise for the gross mistake he had committed and allow the man to return to Challacoody.

THE *Oriental Figaro* has distinguished us this week by picturing our editor, as Apollo, soaring aloft, with a harp called the *Bombay Gazette* in his hands, and also by publishing a long notice of his journalistic career. The artist and the biographer have alike exerted themselves to flatter us, and we thank them for their genial intentions. Having such a biography at our editor's time of life must be to him like anticipating the eloquent obituary notices of his contemporaries; but the mere mention of these literary appendages to a funeral makes us hasten to correct a mistake into which *Figaro's* biographer has fallen. Mr. Maclean is represented as five years too old, and it being important that nothing should make him feel more aged than he really is, the troubles and vexations of an Indian journalistic career being quite sufficient to keep youth at bay, we hasten to point out the misconception. *Figaro* may think five years not worth speaking about, but when he attains a stage beyond the half of the turnpike allotted to man, he will feel the desirability of being represented to be no older than he actually is. If there is a Mrs. *Figaro* she will certainly appreciate our feelings. If Mr. Maclean had been spoken of as five years younger than he is, we should have said nothing, as he might have been encouraged to fresh exertions by the delusion that any one could think him younger instead of older than his true age; but when five years is added to his years, the agony of feelings that the mistake may cause may make him exaggerate the baneful influence of India upon outward appearances, and in order to save ourselves from being indirectly injured by such a result, we submit the above remarks to *Figaro* with our compliments and the wish that he may find as good-natured a biographer as Mr. Maclean has.

THE *Ceylon Observer* of the 15th instant, publishes a few particulars of an ocean race between the P. and O. Steamer Pekin and s. s. El Dorado of the Hull line, in which the latter vessel, with all her stoppages two of them of over three days' duration, beat the former, performing the notable feat of making the quickest passage on record from London to Colombo, beating the hitherto premier vessel in this respect, the Navarino, of the same line as herself. The *Observer* was thus enabled to publish at Colombo a summary of English news from papers received from the El Dorado before the mail arrived at Galle. The El Dorado left London on the 17th ultimo, the same day that the P. and O. steamer Pekin left Southampton. The El Dorado reached Malta in eight days, stayed there three-and-a-half, and arrived at Port Said in three-and-a-half more, only to find the Pekin there already, and prepared to pass into the Canal, where she had eight hours start of the El Dorado. At Port Said a race for Ceylon commenced, and the Chief Engineer of the Pekin vowed that he would have his ship at Galle, "if coals could do it," long before the El Dorado dropped anchor in the Colombo Roads. At first, it seemed as though he would do it, too, for the El Dorado was three-and-a-half days getting to Suez, finding when she got there that the Pekin was eighteen hours ahead, at the moderate computation of a little over ten knots an hour nearly two hundred miles in front. In the olden days of sailing ships no prowess was truer than that "a stern chase was a long chase," but with British ships after foreign vessels, Captain Marryatt, who coined the phrase, we believe, showed that, though long stern chases were often overhauling chases. Captain Bainbridge proved it too, for, long way as he was behind, he crept hand over hand upon his opponent, and sighted Colombo Light-house at midnight of the 14th-15th July, but the weather being thick and hazy he prudently kept outside till daybreak, when he anchored inside the roads. Less than three hours after the white flag with the red ball fluttering from the flagstaff told of the Pekin's arrival at Galle seven hours after the El Dorado's sighting of Colombo, and after being beaten by more than twenty-four hours from Suez. The El Dorado was only 23 2/3 days under steam, as follows:—

	D.	H.
London to Malta	8	12
Malta to Port Said	3	12
Suez to Colombo	11	16
Total.....	23	16

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Having in view the present unsatisfactory condition of the army, our contemporary, the *Madras Mail*, says (in "Occasional Notes," issue 17th inst.):—

Give the men an *extra penny a day*, free of all stoppages, and time-expired men an additional twopence; and instead of an army of boys, we shall soon have as efficient a force as ever took the field.

We cannot think for a moment that our worthy *confrere* makes this proposal public in sober earnest, to offer the best blood of old England the magnificent sum of eight pie (less rate of exchange) per diem, a still smaller increase than one would give to a smart coolie, as an inducement to leave a good home and high wages for arduous service in India. We prefer being of opinion that this proposal is an ironical thrust at the very liberal advantages Government promises to smart active, young men; but with the service so unpopular as it just now is, when, in reality, almost every man's status is determined by his income, or by favourable replies to the query—"What is he worth?" Anything which tends to lower a soldier's position in the public eye, assists materially to rise the time-honoured attractions of a brilliant uniform. We fancy what any respectable mechanic would say to the rise of one penny per diem, with twopence in prospective after ten or more years' faithful service. No wonder he would look upon soldiering as next door to the workhouse, or that none save the worst description of recruits are obtainable. At present there are very few men indeed in the British "rank and file" who are not serving for one half (or less) of the pay they would earn in civil life; and if ever the pay is increased to *attract* men, it must be made up to at least ten or twelve shillings a week in the clear. The last nominal increase by Lord Cardwell's Government—facetiously nicknamed "the mystic shilling"—did more damage to the recruiting branch than any scheme which has been introduced for years, and any tampering with existing rates of pay, unless the advantages offered are *really substantial*, will only add to existing discontent.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE SUIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND CO. *v.* COOVERJEE PRAGJEE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday, the Advocate General and Mr. Latham appearing for the defence, and Mr. Purcell, with Messrs. Lang and Hart, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Purcell continued and said that on Tuesday he had just sketched out the course of the acquisition of the possession of plots Nos. 1 and 2, and would now pass on to No. 3. The possession of plot No. 3 was obtained in March 1845 under a deed which was executed on the 18th of March 1845 by Jerbhai, the wife of Cooverjee Dhosabhoy. The Punchayet were put in possession of the property at that time and they had ever since been in possession, up to 27th March 1873, of plot No. 3 as well of plots Nos. 1 and 2. During all that period the Punchayet received the rents of it not only for the grass and other produce, but also for the toddy trees, and during all that time this possession had been full and uninterrupted except for two circumstances. These two interruptions were the following. In 1864, Mungesh Purshotum erected a tent on the ground—*i.e.*, on plot No. 3—which was at once swept away by the tenants of the Punchayet. In December 1866, Mungesh Purshotum again erected another tent, and during all that time this possession had been full and uninterrupted except for two circumstances. These two interruptions were the following. In 1864, Mungesh Purshotum erected a tent on the ground—*i.e.*, on plot No. 3—which was at once swept away by the tenants of the Punchayet. In December 1866, Mungesh Purshotum again erected another tent on plot No. 3. This was also immediately cleared away by the Punchayet, whereupon Mungesh Purshotum issued a summons against the Punchayet in the Small Causes Court for damages he alleged he had suffered. The case came on in January 1866, and Mungesh Purshotum was nonsuited. The then proceedings in the Police Court against the parties who had actually removed the tents, and there the summons was dismissed. But for these two circumstances the possession of the property by the Punchayet was full and uninterrupted. The next circumstances to which Mr. Purcell called attention were the circumstances under which the plaintiffs had been dispossessed. On the 27th March 1873 Jacob Daniel and Cooverjee Pragjee, accompanied by Mr. Peile, a solicitor of the High Court, and also by a Parsee, went on the land about one o'clock in the afternoon. At the moment of their arrival no one was on the land except the Karwas, nor did Maneckjee Dorabjee, the lessee of the three plots, happen to be present. About an hour after their arrival, the Parsee in the employ of the defendants having commenced pegging off the ground, a number of Patans under one Mr. Duffy, a contractor, came upon the land. This body of workmen on arrival commenced immediately to erect a chawl and proceeded with such activity, that in two days the building was completed. At the time they commenced building the chawl a Parsee watchman belonging to the Punchayet came upon the ground and remonstrated with the Patans about their doing so, but these remonstrations were totally disregarded. Subsequently the lessee went to the place but his remonstrances were also disregarded, while the most curious incident in connection with this dispossession was that there was a body of police also present upon the property. In the affidavit of Mungesh Purshotum it was shown that from 1865 to 1873 the Parsee Punchayet had peaceably and undisturbed possession of the property, the excuse set forth in the affidavit for not coming forward being poverty. Again, the deed by which he (Mungesh) transferred the property was dated in 1867, so that nearly six years had elapsed before they attempted to make good the title they now set up. If, however, these persons had any right to the land, they would have endeavoured to do things peaceably and take legal possession. But it was evident they had no such intention, or why would they have called in the body of police?

Court—Well, the two tent episodes might have been the reason.

Mr. Purcell said that was eight or nine years before, and that it was a curious circumstance the plaintiffs should come upon them surrounded with a strong body of police. He alluded slightly to the case of the collector and Earl Fitzwilliam, when they attacked his house in a body, and said if the Court would look over that case the absurdity of the police being present would be fully made out. The fact of their presence only showed that the whole matter was somewhat officialridden. While his (Mr. Purcell's) mind was perfectly clear that it was a fraudulent entry under the statute it was also, he thought, sufficiently clear that these persons acted otherwise than under the due course of the law.

Court—You say it would be illegal under the English Statute if in England?

Mr. Purcell said it would be so. It was sufficient, however, for his purposes if the defendants effected an entry other than in the due course of the law. No notice was ever given, there were no lawyer's letters passed protesting against their possession for many years before this, nor had action of ejectment ever been brought. These being the facts of the case—on which Mr. Purcell said he would bring evidence—the defendants having admittedly been in peaceable possession for years, and a forcible entry being then made, the question arose on whom the *onus probandi* of title should fall? He submitted that the *onus probandi* of title must necessarily fall upon the defendants. The question had often been discussed in the Courts in India, and he apprehended the plaintiffs could not be called upon to show title unless the defendants could show some, when the former would then have to show a superior title. If the defendants did not show any title, the plaintiffs, were entitled to judgment; if they did then the plaintiffs would be entitled to show a superior title. The principle of the English law was that prior possession was sufficient title against a wrong doer, and Mr. Purcell referred to some cases. Doe *vs.* Dyball, 1 Moody and Malkin, page 610, also reported in 3 Carrington and Payne, page 374. Davison and Gent reported in Hurlstone and Norman, p. 744, where it was held that for an ejectment against a person who entered forcibly, prior possession was sufficient; vide judgment by Chief Baron Pollock.

Court—But here on these cases you have proved prior possession.

Mr. Purcell—And are now prepared to do so. It is not denied in the written statement; nor is it in the affidavit of Mungesh Parshotum that we had peaceable possession.

The Advocate General—Then read it. I do not admit that at all.

Mr. Purcell would not do so at this stage of the case. He said he could give and was quite prepared to give evidence to that effect. It was however inconvenient to do so at present, for if the Court held a view contrary to his the case would have to be fully gone through and the evidence repeated. He asked the Court to allow him to show peaceable possession at the time the defendants entered. If his Lordship would first rule that the burden of the proof of title laid with the defendants, and that if they showed title the plaintiffs might subsequently show a superior title.

The Advocate General said that his learned friend appeared to forget that that all came under the Limitation Act, when the action must be brought within six months, otherwise he would be manifestly in the position of any ordinary suitor.

Mr. Purcell said that was just what he was going to argue as an incorrect view.

The Court—This question of the burden of proof is not regulated by English practice but by the law of evidence (quotes). Here you assume to recover property which has been in your possession since March 1865. But who is in possession now? The defendants. Virtually then this is an ejectment and you should prove title.

Mr. Purcell quoted from Field on the Law of Evidence in reply and said that there was also a long series of authorities where the question had been fully discussed in India and the question of limitation had also been frequently discussed.

Court—You say in the seventh paragraph of your plaint that the plaintiffs are now in possession. It is virtually then an ejectment.

Mr. Purcell—Yes, my Lord, and I say that we having been forcibly dispossessed, we are not bound to show title. We do not propose to offer no evidence but are prepared to show peaceable possession, and then having done so, we are entitled to judgment.

The Court—If you had brought your plaint under that section of the old Act you might have come here in a better position. Here by Section 2 of the Act the burden of proof lies upon you. It is very wonderable indeed to try suits by piece-meal in the way you wish. My present impression is certainly that the law is against you.

Mr. Purcell called attention to a number of Indian cases and cited one reported in 3 Bengal Law Reports, p. 298, a suit for possession, heard before Mr. Justice Jackson and Markby.

The Court—In Field at page 380 he does not say the point has been held decided. He says he can well believe it might be so held only. These are all Mofussil cases and the English law of evidence does not apply in the Mofussil. I have no evidence here at all before me.

Mr. Purcell said that they did offer evidence and that this was a question of law. The question was, did the principle of possession give them the title? He submitted that they had only to prove the one thing required—namely that they were in peaceable possession at the time of the forcible entry.

The Court—You seem to me to be introducing a rule directly contrary to the law of evidence. If the rulings are binding in the Mofussil, they are not binding here. If the Indian Judges established any rules, they have all been repealed since 1872. The question of the *onus probandi* is all provided for by the new Act.

Mr. Purcell submitted it was question of law, not of rule.

Court—If you point out anything in the Evidence Act in support of your contention I shall be happy to see it.

Mr. Purcell said that Field, who was an able editor, and no incompetent judge or mean authority, supported him by the balance of authority. There were also other authorities.

Court—Well, but you forget that this has been repealed by the Evidence Act. It was a bold thing I dare say for one man to think he could make an Act that would apply to everything, but the Act has become law.

Mr. Purcell—Well, my Lord, if you think I am not entitled to ask you to raise an issue upon the point—

Court—I wish you to prove your case according to law.

Mr. Purcell—The question is, what is the case we have to prove then?

Court—I am sure I do not know what your case is. That is for you to show.

Mr. Purcell said that the 102nd Section was the section his Lordship called his attention to, but this was not a case where no evidence was offered. Many Indian authorities held that that section had no intention of restricting one's right or of upholding fraud and violence. It was never contemplated that the legal rights of a person should be restricted, but was rather enacted with a view of giving him an advantage.

The Court—Well look Section 101 or Section 110.

Mr. Purcell contended that by possession, judicial possession was meant—*i. e.* possession obtained according to the due course of law. The word as employed in that section meant a legal possession.

Court—Here you have allowed some three months to have elapsed before filing your suit.

Mr. Purcell said that they had filed their suit within a month. They were entirely within the principle of the Act, but they elected instead of having two suits, to have the case decided at once upon the Court's ruling. In the prayer of the plaint they prayed for possession, and that they did not only ask that their case might be decided. The plaint was, moreover, within the terms of the Limitation Act, and at all events in whichever way the case was looked at, they (the plaintiffs) were entitled to possession, inasmuch as they had been in peaceable possession at, the time of dispossession, as a matter of fact, then, the moment they proved that they were entitled to a decree for possession, which would at once shift the onus of proof. Mr. Purcell next cited a case reported in Sutherlands' Weekly Reporter, p. 174, and another case reported 8 Weekly Reporter, p. 386.

Court—Why you are asking the Court to state how much it was sufficient for you to prove. To give an opinion upon evidence before it heard any. I never knew of such an application before.

Mr. Purcell—No, my Lord, we simply want a ruling of the Court on the procedure. I would then ask your Lordship to raise two more issues; first, whether under Section 15 of Act 14 of 1859, the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree for possession of the lands in plaint mentioned; and, secondly, whether on proof by plaintiffs that they were in peaceable possession of the three plots mentioned in the plaint on or before the 27th March 1873, the *onus probandi* of title should fall on the defendants.

Court—Very well, I have got them down.

Mr. Purcell—That being so I must ask your Lordship to then rule that the onus has fallen on you?

Court—No. I have not heard the evidence.

Mr. Purcell—If your Lordship rules those issues in our favor, there is no need to go into the case at all. I will ask your Lordship to decide upon those issues first.

The Court—I shall not do so until I hear the other side. I should like to see the cases in Field on the other side.

Mr. Purcell—Of course, my Lord, and I propose entering my argument on these issues. The cases on the other side are all determined under the Limitation Act, Section 15.

Court—What does Section 15 say?

Mr. Purcell read it.

Court—That requires you to prove possession?

Mr. Purcell—Yes, my Lord, possession and dispossession. I would ask you to decide that issue first.

Court—Yes I will when you give evidence.

Mr. Purcell—We don't propose asking the Court to do so without it. Mr. Purcell then quoted from page 390 of the judgment in the case he had cited (judgment by Mr. Justice Mitter; the case tried by Mr. Justices Seton Karr and Mitter,)—and also page 388 at so me length.

(*To be continued.*)

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 14th instant, are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River rising steadily. Agricultural prospects improving.

Shikarpur.—Rain throughout district, has much benefited kharif crops. Fall 2 inches 41 cents at Shikarpur; more expected. Cotton-picking commenced. River 13 feet; lower than last year by 11 inches.

Hyderabad.—River 2 feet higher than last week. A little rice destroyed from want of water; other cultivation progressing actively. There will be a decrease in cotton acreage. Public health good. Rain nearly 1½ inches.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 92 cents. Water supply in Begari abundant. Spring crops good. Cotton 14 annas in the rupee. Health good.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·17, total 2·17; more wanted generally. One death from cholera.

Kaira.—Rain 3·12 inches; total 5·1 inches. Cholera cases 119, deaths 42.

Surat.—Rain 2 inches 27 cents; total 15 inches 33 cents.

Broach.—Rain 2·18 inches; total 12·85 inches. Slight cholera in all talukas except Jambusar. Kharif thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 68 cents, total 1 inches 24 cents at Dhulia. Sowing operations continue. Young cotton plants thriving. Flood at Shirpur on 6th; damage about 30,000 rupees. Cholera as before.

Nasik.—Rain 1·32. Sowing retarded in some villages for want of rain. Cholera decreasing.

Tanna.—Rain 11·1 inches; total 50·6 inches. Transplantation of crops commenced. Cholera continues only in seven talukas.

Poona.—Rain 61 cents; total 14 inches 65 cents. Sowing of kharif and cholera as before.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 75 cents; total 2·58. Sowing operations in progress wherever rain fell. Cholera continues.

Sholapur.—Rain 2 inches 30 cents; total 6 inches 70 cents. Cholera continues.

Satara.—Rain 1·15, total 17·61 inches; more wanted in three talukas. Sowing completed in some and progressing in other places. Cholera prevalent. Ague in Patan. Cattle-disease in three talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain 1·92 total 19·5 inches. Sowing of kharif progressing.

Dharwar.—Rain 69 cents; total 12·57 inches. Jowari, &c., not sown in six talukas for want of rain. Rice in good condition.

Kanara.—Rain 10 inches; total 14 inches. Crops satisfactory. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kolaba.—Rain 89 cents; total 7·34 inches.

Rajkote.—Rain 6 cents; total 2·73. Sowing operations suspended in some parts for want of rain.

Wadhwan.—Rain 78 cents; total 6 inches 4 cents. Sowing progressing.

Baroda.—Rain 2·68 inches. Kharif crops healthy. Public health good.

Kaladgi.—Rain for the week ending 14th instant, 0·81. Rain 8·16 inches. Transplantation of rice in progress. Cholera in Alibag and in one village in Pen Taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant.) Rain 1·52 inches. Insufficiency of rain has retarded transplantation of crops.

General Remarks.—Prospects much brighter in Sind, Cutch and Deccan. Monsoon generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in parts of Guzerat and Khandesh.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

WE have been informed that the captain of the B. I. s.s. Coconada, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, has reported a melancholy occurrence which took place on board while that vessel was lying off the light-ship. It appears that a young man who was employed as clerk, or purser, on board the s. s. Oriental, having for some time past displayed symptoms of intellectual derangement, was sent by the captain of that vessel on board the Coconada to Bombay. Yesterday morning the Coconada was lying off the light-ship, when the captain heard cries of the boats, which had been hanging to its davits, strike against the vessel's side, and then fall in to the water. He at once went on deck, and found that the boat was adrift, another boat was then lowered, which brought it back. It was then found that the girths which had been lashed around the boat to keep it steady, had been cut, and also the after-fall or tackle, by which the boat is lowered, and that the fore-fall had carried away. A search having been made, the captain found that his unhappy passenger was missing, and there seems to be no doubt, but that in one of his eccentric modes, he had attempted to leave the steamer and for this purpose had cut the boat adrift, and in doing so fallen overboard. The body, our informant adds, has not been recovered.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DURING the whole of the past week, the office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner has been the scene of much excitement, in connection with the approaching Municipal Elections. Rate-payers, anxious to vote, besieged the office daily, and it was as much as Mr. Hutchinson and his assistants could do, to reply to the various questions as to what was necessary to be done, to qualify rate-payers for the right of voting. Some idea may be formed of the "interest" taken in the coming elections when we state that upwards of one thousand letters were received, requesting alterations of names, and information as to the mode of voting. One would be led to suppose from all this that the rate-payers were waking up to a right appreciation of their position as voters, and of their power to exercise some control over Municipal questions; but we fear this commotion is due more to the active canvassing of the several candidates for election, who have been hunting up voters from all quarters, and who were up to the present time in blissful ignorance of their rights and importance, than to any real interest in Municipal matters on the part of the rate-payers themselves. We believe that there will be much excitement on the day of polling, more especially in the Fort Ward, and in anticipation of this being the case, Mr. Hutchinson has been appointed the polling officer for that Ward. With reference to the elections, we beg to draw attention to the advertisement appointing additional polling officers to those Wards where, it is believed, the work of polling will be more than what one officer can perform.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held at the municipal offices on Wednesday afternoon last, for the disposal of business of a miscellaneous character. Mr. J. A. Forbes was in the chair; and this being the last meeting of members of the existing Corporation, there was nearly a full attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Chairman said the first subject was the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1875, printed copies of which had been circulated to the members.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, that the Health Officer's report for the first part of 1875 be recorded.

Mr. Jamsetjee Fallonjee Kapadia said that at page 3 of the report he observed an objectionable expression; and he thought it was not used intentionally, but by mistake. It was this—343 bodies were "exposed to the vulture." The expression should have been "exposed to the sun," which was used in former reports. Why should the religious prejudices of any section of the community be wounded?

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested that the Health Officer should be asked to alter the expression.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee said he should wish to ask the Health Officer to give some reasons for the large increase in the death-rate in the city.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy said that from 1870 to 1875 there had been a steady increase in the death-rate in the city; and he thought there must be some defect that was remediable in the sanitary condition of the town. To say nothing of the dust which was a cause of annoyance, the scavenging and the halalcore departments did not work as satisfactorily as they used to work formerly; and with these, the clouds of dust and smoke, which were very common, might have combined to bring on the result. He did not wish to make a proposition: he simply made a suggestion for the consideration of the Health Officer.

The Commissioner said as to the road watering, that the roads dried up in a quarter of an hour after being watered; and he thought they might take the watering into their own hands. As to the removal of the garbage, he might say Bombay was one of the cleanest places in the world. (Hear, hear.) The dry sweepings were all properly carried away.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee said he had reason to believe that the scavenging was not what it used to be. It might be so in influential quarters, but the case was different in what he might call the "beehives" of the city, the places most densely populated. The cleaning of privies, besides, was not so satisfactorily done as it ought to be. He was prepared to do justice to the Health Officer in the performance of his duty, but he thought the subordinates required more vigilant supervision. He (Mr. Byramjee) has had occasion to pass the crowded parts of the city in the mornings, and he could not generally do it without having to apply his handkerchief to his nose.

The Health Officer said that the scavengering work had not fallen, and that an increased amount of night-soil and *cutchra* had been removed, 61·875 tons of the former being collected in 1874 as against 57 700 in 1873, whilst 114·891 tons of garbage were collected in 1874 against 113·859 in 1873. He did not know of any streets that were not well cleaned; and he would go and see if the names of such streets were given him. As regarded the high rate of mortality during the first quarter, deducting the deaths from measles from the total number of deaths, the rate of mortality would be 26·85 per 1,000 of population which, considering that cholera was prevalent throughout the Presidency, and that wherever it was prevalent other epidemics of a low type were common and fatal, he did not think, could be considered as very high.

Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Chairman said the next subject was a

the Committee of the House of Commons, and obtained an assurance from the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Grant Duff, that the Railway would not be sanctioned. In other matters, the *Bombay Gazette* has worked to forward public opinion in Bombay. It took a prominent part in the curious resolution which was accomplished in Bombay in 1871, when, for the first time in the history of British India, a great public official was compelled to give up his appointment of Municipal Commissioner of the City, and a new principle of self-government in municipal institutions was introduced, at the demand of the public themselves. We may state that when Mr. Crawford left his duties as Municipal Commissioner, municipal affairs at this crisis in the history of Bombay, were in such a state of confusion that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor, hurried down from the hills to see what could be done. The first gentleman he sent for to confer with him upon the subject was Mr. Maclean, whose opinion he asked as to what measures should be taken to satisfy public opinion in Bombay. In the Mahomedan and Parsee Riots, which took place at the beginning of last year, Mr. Maclean took an active (some might think violent) part against the local Government for its *inaction*, and he lost at that time the goodwill of a large section of his English subscribers, though it must be acknowledged that the *Bombay Gazette's* conduct was subsequently justified by the censure passed by the Secretary of State on the weakness of the present Bombay administration. Perhaps, the most conspicuous instance of the influence gained by the *Bombay Gazette*, under Mr. Maclean's editorial management, was the deposition of Mulharrao from the throne of Baroda. We believe that the *Gazette* may fairly claim the honor of having been the first to expose the iniquities of the late Gackwar's reign, and to insist upon the reality of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre and the necessity of publicly and immediately punishing the criminal. To this policy the *Gazette* held right through, notwithstanding the many vacillations that characterised the proceedings of Government before it could trace the responsibility of coping with Mulharrao. So great was the effect of the *Gazette's* denunciations of Mulharrao and his system that it is commonly asserted among the natives in Western India, that, had it not been for it, Mulharrao would still have been on the throne. This is an indirect compliment to the growing power of the English press in India.

Mr. Robert Knight, before he carried his pen over to the Bengal Secretariat, wrote with it, "Mr. Maclean is *facile princeps* the most graceful writer in India." Dr. George Smith in his new paper, the *Edinburgh Daily Review* has spoken of the *Bombay Gazette* as being the ablest conducted paper in India. Mr. Knight was not exactly correct in his opinion of Mr. Maclean's literary style; for, in our opinion, Mr. Maclean is not so much a graceful writer as he is a forcible and clear writer. He is singularly impetuous in his ideas, and his writings are distinguished by an enthusiasm which is felt even by those who differ from him. He is not given to mincing matters with an antagonist. He is "too fond of the right, to pursue the expedient;" and this, together with his naturally critical temperament, and his wealth of words, may have given rise to the accusation of his enemies that he is intolerant and overbearing. Mr. Maclean is a splendid speaker, whether in public or in private gatherings; full of humour and generous, he is a delightful companion; cultured and with a rich fancy, he is a general favourite. Take him all in all, he is a man of whom the Press of India have every reason to be proud; and were it not for the jealousies that are apt to stand up between officials and non-officials, he would, undoubtedly, be more highly honoured by all classes for his services to India than he is ever likely to be. Mr. Maclean is only about 45, so that he is still in the prime of life. He has been remarkable for a sturdy opposition to the claims and exclusiveness of Civilians; and, at a public dinner given to him some three years ago, he declared, in the course of a speech putting a bright picture of English political life as compared with the narrow soul-fettering condition of public life in India, that he was going home because he had "Civilianism on the brain." With these views, he will, we believe, shortly betake himself to play a part in the more active political arena of England, where, we doubt not, he will yet achieve a fame not denied to persons with a tithe of his abilities.

NEMO.

THE ARMY UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

It is seldom a speech in the House is calculated to create such a feeling of indignation amongst the officers of the Indian army as that of Mr. McCullagh Torrens published in the *Times* of June the 5th. "The East India Company," said Mr. Torrens, "well understood how to keep up their military force. They required veteran soldiers, and they felt that they must not break faith with these brave men, and they gave them high pay and good pensions. The result of such a course was that we now had our Indian Empire. They had the painful confession already in the blue-books that the Government of India had got bewildered in the maze of Indian finance, and had been tampering with the question of economy at the expense of our Indian servants, who were cut off from the service before they could earn their high pensions. A 'black list,' in which were entered the names of those who were to be got rid of, had been prepared; but Lord Mayo, to his honour, had refused to be a party to the proceeding, and he blessed his memory for having done so." This felicitous announcement is contained in a blue-book laid before the House of Commons. It will be a source of sincere satisfaction to many officers of the Indian army that Lord Mayo refused to dirty his fingers with so disingenuous and discreditable an act. But, apart from the duplicity and insincerity of the intended action, Parliament itself has ruled that neither the East India Company had, nor Her Majesty's Secretary of State has, the power, except under circumstances which will be hereafter shown, of dismissing an officer, or of repudiating the covenant and guarantee which exist between themselves and their servants. The precedent is this: The East India Company held, up till 1834, the Island of St. Helena. They had a body of gentlemen there, in their Civil Service, on the same scale of pensions as their Civil Servants in India. They had a battery, if not two, of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, called the St. Helena regiment. On Her Majesty's Government taking over the island, the East India Company endeavoured to ignore their responsibility towards their servants on the ground that the Crown had taken over the island from them, and that they did not any longer require the services of a body of men whom they had entertained for service on an island which belonged to them at the time, but to which they now no longer had any claim. As might naturally be supposed, the Crown repudiated all claim of these gentlemen for compensation or pensions from Her Majesty's Government. They argued: "You had no covenant with us; we did not entertain you; you are not our servants, and we are not your masters." An important measure of this kind could only be settled by appeal to Parliament for redress. It was there ruled not only that the East India Company could not repudiate the claims of their servants, but that they could not nullify the privilege they possessed of serving for a further time, and thus becoming entitled to a larger pension. Thus, in many instances, they had to give an enhanced pension, over and above that which the servant was entitled to by length of service. Civilians who were not entitled to a £1,000 a year received that sum. Military men who were entitled to captain's pension received the pension of a lieutenant colonel. This accession to the actual sum they were entitled to was based on the following assumption. It was no fault of the servant that the State took over the island. The servant was ready, able, and willing to continue the period of servitude. He had given the State the spring of his life, and wished to obtain the highest pension which the master offered on entertainment. This was justice in the integrity. But the officers of the Indian army have now learnt, through the motion of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, that some military functionary has compiled a "black list," in which are enumerated certain officers whom some one considered it would be better to get rid of. It is indisputable that it was compiled. Thus we have only to deal with its failure and the silliness of the conception. If an officer by his conduct comes under any clause of the articles of war, and is proved guilty of having infringed the rule, there is clearly laid down the attendant punishment. If he is mentally or physically unfit, thereare the medical authorities to whom the State can appeal. But to leave the officers of an army, during their entire career, under the fear that, at any time, and without just cause or reason, their services may be dispensed with, is to make all confidence between the servant and the State. Again, what man would enter any army on such conditions? The officer has a fixed guarantee that by serving so many years he will obtain such a pension. If it is in the power of the State to dismiss an officer summarily without trial, the Government of India had better dismiss all the officers of the Staff Corps on completion of thirty-six or thirty-seven years' service, and thus save the colonels' allowances. What man in his senses would ever enter Her Majesty's service under such conditions, or with the knowledge that his career might terminate, and the fruits of his life-labour cease at the whim of an Adjutant-General or Military Secretary. As Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens justly observes, "do not let a man be turned off because somebody did not like the cut of his whiskers, or because it was found he could not agree at mess with some coxcomb of quality." It is quite questionable whether the State has the power, even on dismissal by Court-martial, of withholding from the officer the pension that he was entitled to before the commission of the crime for which he was tried. Is it right or just to nullify a guaranteed pension which the servant became entitled to previous to the commission of the crime for which he might have been tried? His prospects in the future are ruined by his dismissal, but we cannot see why legally he cannot claim the pension the State owes him in virtue of the agreement made on his entering its service. If there is not this justice in law, the State might dismiss many of its servants on their becoming entitled to their first pension, and thus sensibly decrease the cost of its military establishment. As Mr. Torrens remarks, "if we cannot afford to spend our money, let us retrench our expenditure, but do not let us attempt to save out of the pockets of English gentlemen; it is unjust and it has all the vice and curse of communism." Yet this is exactly what this "black list" would have done, and what the high and honourable feeling of Lord Mayo repudiated. The weakness of the intention is quite on an equality with its illegality. There are two grounds on which the State, as we have said, has the right to dispense with the services of a officer—namely, physical and mental incapacity. If we were to take into consideration professional failings, there might be a large hole made in the numerical strength of officers; but this point the State waives. For misconduct there are the articles of war, and an officer is cognisant of this fact when he takes the shilling. But to suppose for an instant that his career is liable legally to be cut short owing to the vile insinuations of some Simla scandalmonger, who may possibly have some sinister motive in ruining his prospects, is too preposterous an idea for cool argument. There is now the published fact that the "black list" was compiled, that the idea, senseless, illegal, and unprincipled as it was, was contemplated, and that Lord Mayo spurned such unbecoming and faithless conduct on the part of a Government towards its servants. This should be a warning to all to fully master the rights of their covenant, to adhere firmly together, to uphold their privileges, and to support by pecuniary aid and legal advice those who are unjustly ejected from the army.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

BARODA COMPLICATIONS AND PRESS ETIQUETTE.

"FALSTAFF.—An old lord of the Council rated me the other day in the street about you, sir, but I marked him not; and yet he talked very wisely; but I regarded him not; and yet he talked wisely, and in the street, too.

"PRINCE HENRY.—Thou didst well; for wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it."

King Henry IV. Part I, Act I Sc. II.

"Sed quis custodiet ipsos Custodes?" JUV.

I DESIRE to call attention to the annexed correspondence which has taken place between the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and myself, on the subject of a violent attack which was made in a leading article which appeared on the 15th June, in that journal against Colonel Robert Phayre, C. B., who was recently Resident at Baroda, and against the Governor of Bombay, with reference to their conduct in connection with the deposition of Malhar Rao Gackwar, as disclosed in the papers which have been lately published for the information of Parliament.

The article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* which called forth my letter has been reprinted by me also, in order that every reader of this pamphlet may judge for himself whether the limits of fair criticism have been transgressed, and weather the tone and style of the language used is the outcome of personal malevolence, or can be rightly attributed to a legitimate desire for the propagation of truth. I wish to express no opinion on this point, but, I may observe, that as I never requested the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to support the side of the question which I know to be the true one, and never expected him to be sufficiently magnanimous to acknowledge that he had been misled and was in the wrong, the plea which he has assigned for his refusal to give publicity to a defence, put forward on behalf of meritorious public servants, who have been unjustly assailed, when unable, in consequence of absence, to defend themselves, is a manifest pretence, and can in no way justify the inequitable line of action which has been pursued.

Since the refusal of the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to do an act of common justice, I have applied to the *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard* and *Morning Post*, and to other daily and weekly papers, to publish my letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the reply sent to it. My applications have, however, proved fruitless, in consequence of a rule of professional etiquette which is stated to be recognized and acted upon by all journalists of repute, to the effect that no paper will publish in its columns a communication addressed to the Editor of another journal, complaining of any statement which had appeared in that paper, and which had been refused admission by the Editor so addressed. Some of the newspapers referred to, also, pleaded a want of space and the little interest taken by the British public on Indian subjects, as additional reasons for not complying with my request.

I may here mention that I did not ask the *Times* to publish this correspondence, because the Editor of that journal had in April last refused to insert in his paper a letter which I wrote under the signature of "A Defender of the Absent," in vindication of Colonel Phayre, whom he had so virulently attacked in the now notorious articles on the Baroda Trial which appeared in the *Times* of 2nd and 3rd of April, and which have produced mischievous effect. There was nothing in that letter which justified a refusal to give it publicity on such an occasion, and the Editor was furnished with my name and address in proof that I was in a position to have a knowledge of the subject, and as a guarantee of my good faith.

Having spent so large a portion of my life in the East, I was surprised to learn the existence of a rule, which, though it may be convenient as a shield to unscrupulous public writers, must often operate prejudicially to the ends of justice, and may practically deprive of redress individuals who have been unfairly assailed. In my simplicity, I had supposed that if one Editor should refuse to do his obvious duty in such a matter, every other organ of public opinion would be ready to give the person so injured an opportunity to expose the injustice to which he had been subjected. This, however, would seem not to be the standard by which a large and influential portion of the English Press regulates its conduct under such circumstances. It appears to me important that a practice by which the public are prevented from hearing all sides of the public questions should be widely known, and submitted to the final judgement of enlightened public opinion—and if judgement be pronounced against it by the general consent of those who are best able to judge, should be discontinued.

To bring about this discussion is one of the objects of the present publication.

I also desire to direct prominently the attention of our legislators to the great importance which attaches to recent events at Baroda and to the harm that is likely to be done if things be passed over in silence, without an expression of the opinion of the House of Commons, or of the House of Lords, on the subject. With the best possible intentions grave mistakes have been committed, which have puzzled the people of India as well as the public at home, and have caused a most righteous exercise of supreme power to be looked upon with suspicion and aversion, when it should have been hailed with praise and thanksgiving. Matters can only be put right, and the prestige of the British Government in India restored, by a full and unreserved discussion in Parliament of all that has taken place, and by an authoritative declaration, by statesmen of character and repute, of the principles which should guide the Government of India in future eventualities of a similar kind.

I shall esteem myself fortunate if any thing which I have now written should lead some Member of Parliament who is interested in India to bring this important question before either House, in a manner which will provoke a debate. It is by these means only that the irritation and discontent which have been excited throughout Western India and the whole of the Mahratta country, by the mode in which the deposition of Malhar Rao Gackwar has been carried out, can be satisfactorily allayed—a point of no small importance, as, if the information conveyed in my private letters be correct, an attempt has been made to excite the Mahratta soldiers in the Bombay army and the Mahratta constables in the Bombay Police to disaffection and mutiny, on the pretence that an indignity has been offered to the whole Mahratta nation by the course taken by the British Government in connection with certain phases of the great Baroda trial

28th June, 1875. H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.

Then follows the letter to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* which we have already published, but which that editor returned to Mr. Tucker with the following note:—

PALL MALL GAZETTE,
Northumberland Street, Strand.

THE Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* presents his compliments to Mr. Tucker, and begs to express his regret that he must return the accompanying letter. The Editor could not print it without repeating and enforcing his reasons for taking quite another view of the part played by the Bombay Government and by Colonel Phayre, and a better occasion will probably arise for going at large into controversy on the subject, if it is to be made a matter of controversy.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints, with such certain success. Its peculiar properties diverge into the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse a sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary de angement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times, and in all climates, by persons afflicted with biliousness, nausea, or disordered livers. For flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective power.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MALE PASSENGERS.

THE whole duty of a male railway passenger is excellently set forth by "A Young Lady" in Tuesday's *Times*. Briefly, that duty is to afford safety, aid, guidance, and intellectual pleasure to ladies travelling in the same train. At every approach to a station a gentleman must sit waiting to save women from getting out of the train before it has stopped, and if he happens to be on the platform when another train is leaving, he must be equally ready to prevent women from getting in after it has started. This last suggestion will be particularly valuable to persons detained at Clapham junction. If they are properly active in going from platform to platform, to watch every train as it moves off, they will not find even a long delay hang at all heavy on their hands. Secondly, male passengers are to be prepared to open refractory doors and windows. This single duty may often furnish sufficient employment for a whole journey. If a gentleman finds himself in the centre of a carriage in which all the other passengers are ladies, and if the weather be at once hot and showery, one window or the other may need to be closed or opened every five minutes, and this interval will not be at all too long if fair allowance is made for the possible stiffness of the glass and the necessary slowness with which a passenger in a fast train moves from one end of the carriage to the other. So far physical strength, with business-like resolution, is all that has been needed. The two remaining requirements in demand include what natives of India as well. A gentleman must always answer correctly any questions which a lady may put to him as to the destination of the train, or as to the points at which she is to change her carriage. Even if she addresses herself to a railway official in the first instance, a male passenger must not think that it is no affair of his. On the contrary, he must correct the official if he answers wrongly any point on the want of connection in his statements if he answers at random. It is needless to add that this duty involves not merely quickness and attention during a journey but a considerable study of the time-table before the journey. Let no amateur think that a hasty glance will enable him to set a railway official right with that calm assurance which can alone be trusted to carry conviction to the mind of the questioner. Lastly, whenever a male passenger is not busy in either of the three ways that have been described, he must be talking to other gentlemen, if there be any present, in such a way as to amuse and instruct the ladies in the carriage. We are only afraid lest this frank exposition of what is expected from the male traveller may have a serious effect upon the passenger traffic, and ultimately upon railway dividends. When a gentleman can sit at home at ease, what motive can there be strong enough to draw him into a railway carriage where he will find a task awaiting him which must always be arduous, and will not unfrequently be thankless? It is not given to all men to avoid bungling, and we do not envy the feelings of a male passenger who reads in the eyes of the ladies round him that he has been awkward of hand or dull of tongue. Under such circumstances he might even be pardoned if he rashly left the train while it was in motion, in reliance on the assurance of "A Young Lady" that women do not interfere, even when the safety of a fellow-passenger is in peril.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

IS THE CHURCH WORTH PRESERVING?

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

MR. GLADSTONE asks and answers this question in the *Contemporary Review* for July. Seeing that the warmth and acrimony of discussion called forth by his "Ritual and Ritualism" have abated—that the season is now tranquil—that the furnace, no longer fed by the fuel of Parliamentary contentions among the highest authorities, has grown cool, and may be approached with safety, or at least with diminished risk—he considers it may now, perhaps, be allowed him to say that he does not approach the question as a partisan. Were it a question between historical Christianity and system opposed to or divergent from it, he could not, he says, honestly profess that he did not take a side. But as regards ritual, by which he professes to understand the exterior forms of Divine worship, he has never, at any time of his life, been employed in promoting its extension "never engaged in any either of its general or its local controversies."

In the question of attendance at this church or that (Mr Gladstone proceeds to say) I have never been governed by the abundance or the scantiness of its ritual, which I regard purely as an instrument, aiming at an end; as one of many instruments, and not as the first among them. To uphold the integrity of the Christian dogma, to trace its working, and to exhibit its adaptation to human thought and human welfare, in all the varying experience of the ages, is, in my view, perhaps the noblest of all tasks which it is given to the human mind to pursue. This is guardianship of the great fountain of human hope, happiness, and virtue. But with respect to the clothing which the Gospel may take to itself, my mind has a large margin of indulgence, if not of laxity, both ways. Much is to be allowed, I can hardly say how much, to national, sectional, and personal divergences, and to me it is indeed grievous to think that any range of liberty which was respected in the storm of the sixteenth century should be denounced and threatened in the comparative calm of the nineteenth. Reverence, indeed, is a thing indispensable and invaluable; but reverence is one thing, and ritual another; and while reverence is preserved, I would never, according to my own inclination individually, quarrel with any brother about ritual. Nothing, therefore, would be easier than for me, after the manner of those who effect impartiality, to censure sharply the faults which, from our elevated point of view, we detect on both sides. Nothing easier, but few things more mischievous for what is required to balance the two is often gross partiality and one-sidedness in the judgment of each, by reason of its ruthlessly shutting out of view those kernels of truth which are respective husks of warring prejudice.

To both parties in the controversy of ritualism Mr. Gladstone addresses an exortation that they shall "reduce to its minimum the practice of importing into questions concerning the externals of religion the element of devotional significance." This momentous topic cannot, he thinks, be be better illustrated "than by a reference to the particular article of ritual which has been, more than any other, the subject of recent contest—namely, the question whether, during the prayer of consecration in the office of Communion, the priest shall stand with his face towards the east or towards the south."

By some mental process, which it seems difficult for an unbiassed understanding to comprehend, a controversy which may almost be called *tortuse*, has been raised on this matter. It of course transcends—indeed, it scorns—the bounds of the narrower question, whether the one or the other posture is agreeable, or, as may perhaps better be said, is more agreeable, to the legal prescriptions of the Rubric. For it is held, and held on both sides by persons not inconsiderable either in weight or number that, if the priest looks eastwards at this point of the service, he thereby affirms the doctrines of the Real Presence and the Eucharistic Sacrifice; but that if on the contrary, he takes his station at this point on the altar or table, he thereby puts a negative on those doctrines. If the truth of this contention be admitted without doubt the most formidable consequences may then be apprehended from any possible issue of the debate. It is idle to hope that even judges can preserve the balance of their minds when the air comes to be so thickly charged with storm. We may say almost with certainty that there are many now reckoned as members of the Church of England whom, on the one side, the affirmation of those principles whose distract and might displace, while, on the other, their negation would precipitate a schism of ruinous enduring character. But if this be even partially true, does it not elevate into an imperious duty, for all right-minded men, that which is in it elf a rule of reason —namely, that we should steadily resolve not to annex to any particular acts of external usage a special dogmatic interpretation, so long as they will naturally and unconstrainedly bear some sense not entailing that consequence?

Mr. Gladstone here addresses himself to evidence which goes to prove that "the contentions of each of the two parties are perfectly capable of being explained and supported upon grounds having no reference to the doctrines, with which they have been somewhat wilfully placed in a connection as stringent as that of the folds of the boa-constrictor."

It sometimes seems as though, even in the tumult of the Reformation, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, the general mind must yet have been more solid and steadier—perhaps even more charitable—than now; though the edge of controversy at that epoch was physical as well as moral, and involved, at every sweep of the weapon, national defence and the safety or peril of life and limb. Members of the Church of England, even now somewhat irreverent as a body with reference to kneeling in ordinary worship are nevertheless all content to kneel in the act of receiving the Holy Communion; a most becoming, most soothing, most fraternal usage. General censure would descend upon the man who should attempt to disturb it by alleging that the humble attitude of obeisance too much favoured the idea of paying worship to the consecrated elements. No less certainly, and even more sharply would he be condemned who, himself believing in the Real Presence, should endeavour to force it home on others as the only key to the meaning of the usage. But who can fail to see that for minds, I will not say jaundiced but preoccupied with the disposition to attach extreme constructions to outward acts in the direction in which they seem to lean, nothing is more easy than to annex to the kneeling attitude of the receiver in the Holy Eucharist the colour and idea of adoration of the consecrated elements? So, also, nothing would be more difficult than, when once such a colour has been so annexed again to detach it effectually, and thus to bring the practice to an equitable judgment. Yet the Church of England, which has unitedly settled down upon the question of kneeling at reception, has resolutely thrust aside the extreme construction through which a baleful concurrence of opposing parties might have rendered it intolerable.

It will indeed be strange, Mr. Gladstone submits, nay, he asks, will it not be shameful if, "after conducting the desperate struggles of the Reformation to their issue, and when we have realised its moral and social fruits for three centuries and a half, we prove to be so much less wise and less forbearing than our less civilised and refined forefathers, that we are to be led, by an aggravated misuse of this practice of gratuitous construction to create a breach upon a question so much less difficult so much less calling for or warranting extreme issues, than that which they proved themselves able to accomodate?"

The very first condition of healthy thought and action is an effort at self-mastery, and the expulsion, from the controver ies concerning certain rubrics, of considerations which aggravate those controversies into hopelessness and which seem to dwell in them as demons dwelt in the bodies of the possessed, till they were expelled by the beneficent Saviour, and left the sufferers at length restored to their right minds. I we cannot fulfil this first condition of s nity, it is I fear, hopeless to expect that the day of doom for the Church of England can be long postponed. It is bad enough, in my opinion, that we should have to adjust these difficulties by the necessary rude and coarse machinery of courts. I do not disguise my belief—founded on very long and rather anxious o'servation—that the series of penal proceedings in the English Church during the last forty years, which commenced with the action of the University of Oxford against Bishop Hampden, have as a whole been mischievous. I make no accusation, in speaking thus, against those who have promoted them. I will not say that they have been in without provocation, that they could easily have been avoided, that they have been dishonourably instituted, or vindictively pursued. I do not inquire whether, when they have been strictly judicial, they have or have not generally adhered to the *fama* of our British Judicature for order or for learning. Unhappily they came upon a country little conversant with theological historical or ecclesiastical science and a country which had been for three hundred years with the rares exception to raise these questions before the tr bunal. The only one of them in which I have taken a part was the sum mary proceeding of the Council of King's College against Mr. Maurice. I made an ineffectual endeavour, with the support of Judge Patterson and Sir B. Brodie, and the approval of Sir James Blomfield, to check the tendency to the unwise and ruthless vehemence of the majority which dismissed that gentleman from his office. It may be that, in th s or that particular case, a balance of good over evil may have resulted. I could not but be that in particular instances some who would not have wished them to be instituted, could not wish them to fail. But I have very long been convinced that, as a whole, they exasperated strife and not composed it; have tempted men to employ a substitute, at once violent and inefficient, for moral force; have aggravated perils which they were honestly intended to avert; have impaired confidence, and shaken the fabric of the Church to its foundations.

In earnest and dignified language, Mr. Gladstone affirms that "the duty of promoting union in religion is elevated by special cases at the present day into a peculiar solemnity; while these causes also envelop it in an extraordinary intricacy."

The religion of Christ as a whole, nay, even the pallid scheme of theism, is assailed with a sweep and vehemence of hostility greater probably than at any former period. While the war thus rages without the wall, none can say that the reciprocal antagonism of Christian bodies is perceptibly mitigated within it, nor that the spirit which breathes between them are narrower than they were. Most singular of all, the greatest of the Christian communions, to say nothing of the smaller, are agitated singly and severally by the presence or proximity of internal schism. The Church of Rome is gone to war with portions of its adherents in Armenia, in Germany, in Italy, in Switzerland; besides being in conflict with the greater number of Christian States, especially of those where the Roman religion is professed. The relations of the Church of England beyond St. George's Channel, however emphatically treated in some quarters, are dark, and darkening still. Even the immovable East is shaken. The Sclavonic, and the Hellenic, or non-Sclavonic elements are at present, though without doctrinal variance yet in sharp ecclesiastical contention; and a formidable schism in Bulgaria not discountenanced by Russian influences, disturbs at its own doors the ancient and venerable See of Constantinople and its sister Patriarchates. This is a rude and slight, but, I believe, an accurate outline. I do not say it carries us beyond, but it certainly carries up to this point, that now, more than ever, our steps should be wary and our heads cool, and that, if we should not disguise the true significance of controversies, neither should we aggravate them by pouring Cayenne pepper into every opened wound.

Mr. Gladstone anticipates the answer which will spring to the lips of some: that "the object of the long series of prosecutions, and of the Act of 1874, is to cut out a gangrene from the Church of England; to defeat a conspiracy which aims at reversing the movement of the Reformation, and at remodelling her tenets, her worship, and her discipline, on the basis of the Papal Church: aye, even with all the aggravations of her earlier system, which that Church has in later times adopted."

But the answer to this answer is again perfectly ready. If there be within the Church of England a section of clergy or of laity which is engaged in such a conspiracy, it is one extremely, almost infinitesimally small. I do not now deal with the very different charge against doctrines and practices which are said to tend towards the Church of Rome. This charge was made against Land by the Puritans, and is made against the Prayer Book at large by our Nonconforming friends, or by very many of them. My point is that those who aim at Romanising the Church are at worst a handful If, then, the purpose be to put them down attack them (as you think it worth while) in the points they distinctively profess and practise. But in this the course actually taken? Are these points the subjects of the recent prosecution, of the present threats, of the crowd of pamphlets and volumes upon ritual controversy which daily issue from the press? On the contrary, these prosecutions, these menaces, these voluminous productions have always for their main, and often for their exclusive, subject the two points of Church law which relate to the position of the consecrator, and to the rubric on ecclesiastical vestments. But now we arrive at a formidable dilemma. Upon the construction of the law on these two points the prosecuting parties are at variance, not with a handful, but with a very large number, with thousands and tens of thousands, both of the clergy and the laity of the Church of England, whose averments I understand to be these: First, that the law of 1662, fairly interpreted, enjoins of the vestments of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. and the eastward position of the consecrating priest; secondly, that it would be inequitable and unwise to enforce these laws, and that the prevailing liberty should continue; thirdly, that it would be inequitable and unwise to alter them. Are these propositions conclusive evidence of a conspiracy to assimilate the reformed religion of England to the papal Church? If they are not, why is the war to be conducted mainly, and thus boldly, in the region they define? If they are, then our position is one of great danger, because it is well known that a very large and very weighty portion of the clergy, with no inconsiderable number of the laity, proceeding upon various grounds—love of ritual, love of liberty, dread of rupture—are arrayed on the side of toleration against the prosecuting party. It is said to have been declared by persons in high authority that a large portion of both clergy and laity do entertain the desire to Romanise the Church. I am convinced it is not so; but if it be so our condition is indeed formidable, and we are preparing to "shoot Niagara." For I hold it to be beyond dispute that, whether these minor operations of the knife be or be not safe for us, large excisions, large amputations, are what the constitution of the patient will not bear. Under them the Establishment will part into shreds; and even the Church may undergo sharp and searching consequences, which as yet it would be hardly possible to forecast.

Before closing his remarks, Mr. Gladstone brings into view further reasons against free and large resort to penal proceedings in regard to the ceremonial of the Church. The chief argument he has to offer is the diminished chance of finding such fitness as grows out of special study in our judges of ecclesiastical causes. "The number of individuals must at all times be small who unite anything like deep or varied learning with the administrative and pastoral qualities, and the great powers of business and active work, which are now more than ever necessary in a bishop." In conclusion he says:

England expects every man to do his duty; and this is an attempt at doing mine, not without a full measure of respect for those who are charged with a task now more than ever arduous in the declaration and enforcement of the law. To lessen the chances of misapprehension I sum up, in the following propositions, a paper which, though lengthened, must, I know, be dependent to a large extent upon liberal interpretation.

1. The Church of this great nation is worth preserving; and for that end much may well be borne.

2. In the existing state of minds, and of circumstances, it appears to me, if we shift the balance of doctrinal expression, be it by an alteration of the Prayer Book (either way) in contested points, or be it by treating rubrical interpretations of the matters heretofore most sharply contested on the basis of "doctrinal significance."

3. The present is a time of moral ferment, and less to penal proceedings (which are to a considerable extent exclusive one of the other), the better for the Establishment, and even for the Church.

4. If litigation is to be continued, and to remain within the bounds of safety, it is highly requisite that it should be confined to the repression of such proceedings as really imply unfaithfulness to the national religion.

5. In order that judicial decisions on ceremonial may habitually enjoy the large measure of authority, finality, and respect which attaches in general to the sentences of our courts, it is requisite that they should have uniform regard to the rules and results of full historical investigation, and should, if possible allow to stand over for the future matters insufficiently cleared rather than decide them upon partial and fragmentary evidence.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JULY 3.

"ADVANCE NOTES" (*Military*).—The Bugler's.

EVERY MAN'S FIRST ESSAY IN VIVISECTION.—Cutting his teeth.

ALPINE.—New Ice-Hatchet for Alpine Club men—A Climb-Axe.

A COOL CHANGE OF RESIDENCE (for the hot weather).—Lord Northbrook's (since the deposition of the Gackwar) from Simla to Behring's Straits.

SO EASY.

"An employer of labour" writes to the papers to say that whereas he can get any number of clerks for fifteen shillings a week, he cannot get a man to carry a sack for thirty shillings! Why doesn't he give his clerks the sack?

THE EAST END OF THE WORLD.

It is stated that Sir Douglas Forsyth in his audience of the King of Burmah "took his shoes off." This concession to Eastern dignity may pass unquestioned, if it should prove that Sir Douglas has not one of a pair.

SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

Ada. "What horrid things black-beetles are, Miss Grimm! The Kitchen is full of them!"

The Governess. "I agree with you, Ada! But as they are not beetles, and not black, perhaps you will call them cock-roaches for the future!"

Ada. "Certainly, Miss Grimm; although they are no roaches and not cocks!"

OVATION ANTICIPATED.

The Mayor of Windsor writes, in justification of his fear that the preaching of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in the playing-fields or any public room in the Borough, might have resulted in a breach of the peace, that the Eton boys had been buying quantities of eggs.

"Fresh proofs," the Liberationists will say, of the yoke of a State Church!"

"If only they were fresh," says *Punch*; "but let us hope those Windsor eggs were but the produce of a Mayor's nest, after all."

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